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The WHEAT SITUATION

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In this issue:
The Rice Situation and Outlook

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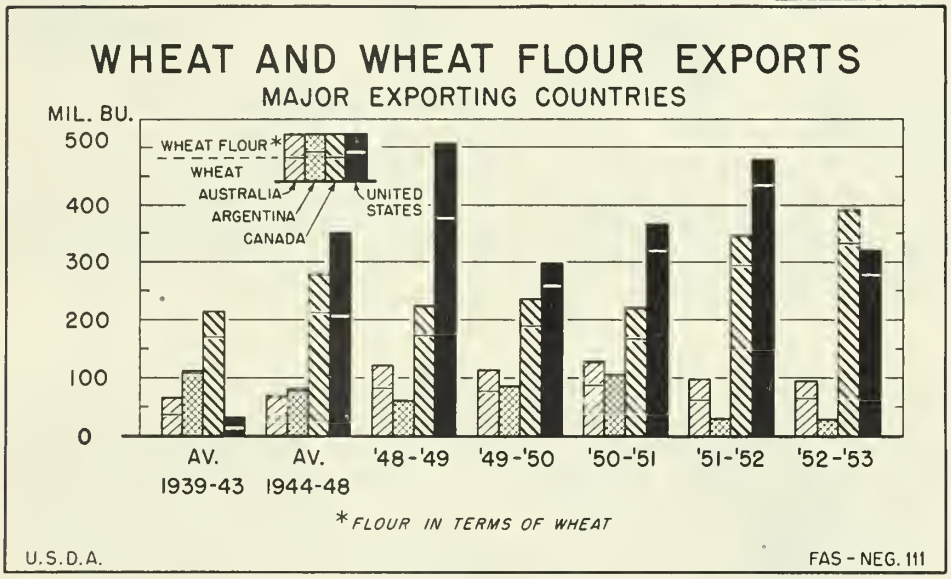
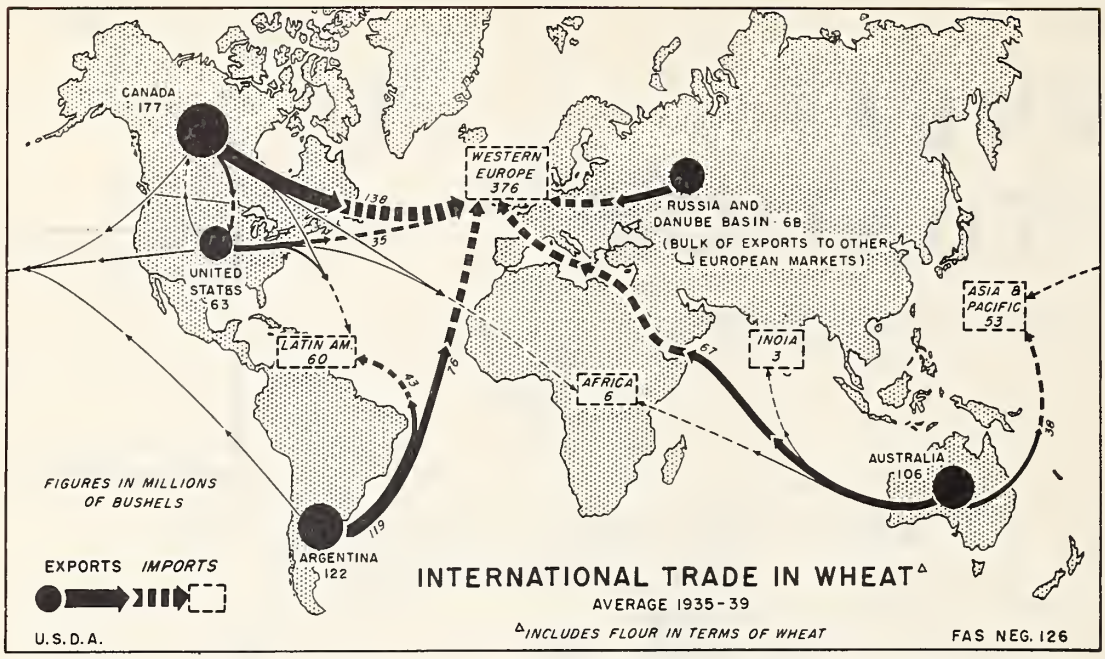


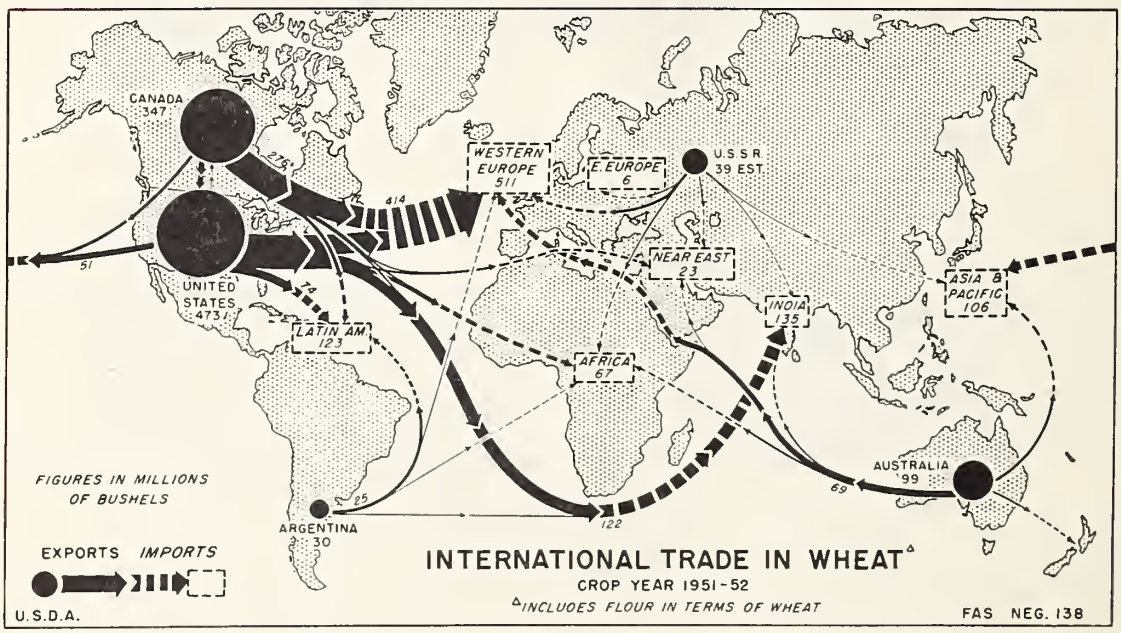
For many years the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina have been the only countries consistently exporting large quantities of wheat. Their total exports of about 840 million bushels in 1952-53 were below the postwar peak of 955 million bushels in 1951-52 but greatly above the prewar average. Most moves as grain, but the proportion of flour has increased over prewar.

Total 1952-53 exports of wheat and flour were lower than in 1951-52, mainly because of much smaller United States exports. Canadian exports increased 45 million bushels, while Argentina and Australia shipped about the same quantities as a year earlier.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



During 1935-39 Canada was the leading exporter, followed by Argentina, Australia, and the Soviet Union and Danube Basin countries. United States exports averaged only 63 million bushels, including flour milled from Canadian wheat. Western European countries were the leading importers. Substantial quantities also moved to deficit producing countries in the Latin American and Caribbean area, and in Asia.



Most of the wheat exported during 1951-52 found a market in the deficit-producing countries of Western Europe.

World wheat trade in 1951-52 changed considerably from prewar. The United States was the leader, with 473 million bushels, but in 1935-39 it ranked fifth among exporting areas. Exports from Canada were also larger than prewar, but those from Argentina, Australia, and Russia were smaller.

In 1952-53 world exports totaled about 915 million bushels. Canada, with 392 million bushels replaced the United States with 317 million as the largest exporter. In 1953-54, total world exports are expected to be down about 10 percent, with decreases in both the United States and Canada. Exports from Australia may be about the same as the 100 million in 1952-53, but those from Argentina much larger than the 30 million in 1952-53, following the crop failure of that year. All other countries are expected again to contribute about 100 million bushels.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rice

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 30, 1953

SUMMARY

The world crops of wheat and rice in 1953 are both substantially above average. Wheat crops in importing countries are generally above a year ago and United States exports in the first 5 months of the 1953-54 marketing year totaled about 90 million bushels compared with 125 million in the same period last year. World rice production is about equal to the record of last year, but the crop in Japan, second to Cuba as the largest importer of United States rice, was very small and that country will need large imports. The United States share will depend upon how United States prices compare with those for Oriental supplies.

World wheat production this year is forecast by the Foreign Agricultural Service at about 7 billion bushels, 4 percent below the record crop in 1952, but 20 percent above the 1945-49 average. The decline from a year ago is accounted for mainly by smaller crops in the principal exporting countries--The United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia. The 1953 wheat crop of nearly 1.3 billion bushels in Western Europe--the main world deficit area--is above a year ago, and exceeds the 1945-49 postwar average by about 325 million bushels.

Although production is down in the principal exporting countries, carryover in these countries totaled over 1.2 billion bushels--almost double the level of July 1, 1952. In North America, the total supply for the United States is a record and that of Canada a near-record.

The United States wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1953 is estimated at 1,730 million bushels. This consists of the carryover July 1, 1953 of 562 million bushels, the crop estimated as of November 1 at 1,163 million, and imports of possibly 5 million bushels, mostly of feeding quality grain. This would be 8 percent above the previous record of 1,601 million bushels in 1942-43. Domestic disappearance for 1953-54 is estimated at about 700 million bushels. With total supplies estimated at 1,730 million bushels, this would leave 1,030 million bushels for export in the marketing year and carryover July 1, 1954.

In an effort to expand wheat exports outside the International Wheat Agreement, the Department announced on November 19, effective immediately, that the Commodity Credit Corporation is offering to sell to the regular export trade a limited quantity of CCC-owned wheat for export. This would be in addition to wheat moving under the Agreement program. Prices f.o.b., specified ports, will be announced at the same time each day that Agreement prices are announced by the USDA. The price per bushel will not be less than the Wheat Agreement price. CCC wheat also will be made available for export as flour.

Wheat prices have advanced 5 to 20 cents since late September. Some further advance, with minor interruptions, is expected, reflecting the effect of the price support programs. The total quantity owned by CCC and under loan and purchase agreement is likely to be so large that quantities available in the market may be short of requirements for domestic use and exports. Accordingly, prices are expected to advance to above loan levels, which would encourage farmers to sell wheat covered by purchase agreements, and to redeem and sell wheat under loan. Wheat prices are still generally below the loan level after allowing for storage. However, some high protein hard winter and spring wheats are above the net loan; and the price of Hard Amber Durum is substantially above.

The national acreage allotment for 1954 is 62 million acres. It is likely the allotment will be exceeded slightly, as a result of increases by some small producers who are not interested in taking advantage of the price support programs. Farmers can plant up to 15 acres without being affected by marketing quotas. The first estimate of winter wheat production for 1954 will be issued December 21. Domestic requirements for the 1954 crop are estimated at about 700 million bushels.

World rice production, according to present information, is estimated at 359 billion pounds of rough rice. This exceeds slightly last year's record crop and is 10 percent above the 1945-49 average and 7 percent above the 1935-39 average. Rice acreages were expanded in many areas of the world, and in most of the countries larger crops than last year are either being harvested or are in prospect.

United States rice supplies for the 1953-54 marketing year, in terms of milled rice excluding brewers', total 35.3 million cwt., which exceeds the previous record in 1951-52 by 6 percent. Unless our exports are again very large, we will have a substantial increase in carryover stocks. Earlier this year we had export quotas, largely to assure that military supplies would be available. However, with the turn of events in Korea these requirements are now sharply reduced and export controls have been removed. Announcement regarding acreage allotments and marketing quotas must be made by December 31. It would appear from information now available that marketing quotas will not be necessary but that acreage allotments may be proclaimed.

Wheat Supplies Exceed Previous Record by 8 Percent

Total wheat supplies for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1953 are estimated at 1,730 million bushels. This consists of the carryover July 1, 1953 of 562 million bushels (revised from 559 million), the crop estimated as of November 1 at 1,163 million, and imports of possibly 5 million bushels, mostly of feeding quality grain. The supply is 8 percent above the previous record of 1,601 million bushels in 1942-43, and 10 percent above the 1,569 million bushels of 1952-53 (table 2).

Domestic disappearance for 1953-54 is estimated at about 700 million bushels, slightly more than the 690 million of 1952-53. Civilian and military food use (including use by Territories of the United States) is expected to be about 500 million bushels, slightly above 1952-53. Feed use may be about 120 million, compared with about 110 million in 1952-53. About 80 million bushels may be used as seed.

Exports July through November totaled about 90 million bushels 1/, which included about 23 million bushels to Pakistan of the 26 million bushels currently programmed for that country under the Emergency Assistance Act. The rate of exports so far this year indicates that exports for the 1953-54 marketing year will be substantially below the 317 million bushels exported in 1952-53.

Wheat Production 129 Million Bushels Below 1952;
Quality Generally Good

Wheat production in 1953 was estimated at 1,163 million bushels in the November Crop report. This is 128 million bushels smaller than the 1952 crop but is 75 million more than the 10-year average. The indicated yield of all wheat was 14.8 bushels per seeded acre compared with 16.7 bushels a year earlier and the 1942-51 average of 15.5. Production of wheat by classes in 1953, in million bushels, with comparable figures for 1952 in parenthesis, was as follows: Hard red winter 497 (712); soft red winter 236 (197); hard red spring 219 (182); durum 14.2 (22.0), and white 197 (178). Table 8 shows the estimated supply and distribution by classes, 1941 to date. Because of revisions, figures for the last two years differ from those published in the July-September issue.

The 1953 wheat crop was harvested under nearly ideal conditions and is low in moisture and generally of good quality. The quality of the winter wheat crop, based on inspected receipts at Kansas City, is below the excellent 1952 crop but about equal to the average. Although the proportion grading No. 1 this year was smaller than average, the proportion grading No. 2 or better was larger than average. Of the inspected receipts during July through September, 32 percent graded No. 1 this year compared with 53 percent last year and 39 percent, the 10-year average. The percent grading No. 2 or better was 81 percent this year, 88 percent last year, and 75 percent, the 10-year average. The spring wheat crop is of excellent milling quality. However, reflecting the rust damage in the Dakotas, the average test weight is relatively low. The protein content of the spring wheat crop is lower than last year and slightly below average. The quality of the wheat crop in Montana is excellent both as to test weight and protein.

October 1 Stocks Largest of Record for Date:
July-September Disappearance Smallest Since 1941

Stocks of wheat in all positions on October 1 were the largest of record for that date and totaled 1,539 million bushels. These compare with 1,345 million a year earlier and 1,372 million on October 1, 1942, the previous record. Farm stocks were the third largest of record and totaled 562 million bushels compared with 511 million bushels a year earlier, and 532 million, the 10-year average. Stocks in off-farm positions totaled 977 million bushels, compared with 834 a year earlier and 647 on October 1, 1951. Quantities in the various positions in 1953 and other recent years are shown in table 7.

1/ Sales under the International Wheat Agreement, August through November 24, totaled 47.9 million bushels, as against 115.5 million for the same period a year earlier. The U. S. quota for the year is 210 million bushels.

Disappearance of wheat from July through September this year was the smallest since 1941. This reflected the reduction in exports, which totaled only 68 million bushels compared with 73 million a year earlier and 111 million two years ago. Food use was 126 million, the same as the average of the two previous years, and seed was down slightly, reflecting fewer acres. Wheat feeding was probably light. 2/

Cash Wheat Prices Expected to Continue to Advance

Wheat prices have advanced 5 to 20 cents since late September. Some further advance, with minor interruptions, is expected, reflecting large quantities of wheat going under the price support programs. Through October 15, about 350 million bushels of 1953 crop wheat were placed under support programs, compared with 312 million bushels for the same period a year earlier. With farmers having until January 31 to take advantage of these programs, it is possible that about the same quantity will be placed under support this year as the 460 million last year, even though the crop is 10 percent smaller. In mid-November the CCC owned 427 million bushels of wheat from previous harvests. Construction of new elevator storage facilities under a recently announced occupancy guarantee program will lend effectiveness to the support programs.

With 777 million bushels already in the CCC inventory or under loan or purchase agreement, the "free" market supply for 1953-54 is down to 953 million bushels. This is not enough to provide for approximately one billion bushels needed for domestic disappearance, exports and operating stocks at the year's end to take care of mill inventories, transit supplies, etc. Accordingly, it appears that prices are likely to advance enough to encourage farmers to sell wheat covered by purchase agreements, or to redeem and sell wheat under loan.

On November 30 the price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City, ordinary protein, was $2.30, 12 cents under the effective loan rate after allowing for storage charges of 7 cents per bushel. At the same time, the price of No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis, reflecting very large supplies of this class of wheat, was $2.04 or 42 cents below the effective loan. The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis was $2.36, 9 cents below the effective loan. Some high protein hard winter and spring wheats are above the net loan after charges. The price of No. 2 Hard Amber Durum at Minneapolis on November 30 was $3.67, reflecting a very short supply of this class of wheat. This market price was $1.23 above the effective loan.

2/ The sum of the accountable disappearance exceeds that shown by current estimates of supplies, including July 1 stocks, production, and imports. This discrepancy occurred in 1951 and 1952, but disappeared as the season progressed and the possibility of duplication between stocks reported for the various positions was reduced.

The 1954 Wheat Outlook

The national acreage allotment for 1954 is 62 million acres. It is likely the allotment will be exceeded slightly, as a result of increases by some small producers who are not interested in taking advantage of the price support programs. Farmers can plant up to 15 acres without being affected by marketing quotas. The first estimate of winter wheat production for 1954 will be issued December 21. Domestic requirements for the 1954 crop are estimated at about 700 million bushels.

The national average support price for the 1954 crop was announced on October 8 at not less than $2.20 a bushel. This is 90 percent of the August 15, 1953 wheat parity price of $2.45. Support for 1953-crop wheat, now eligible for loan and purchase agreement, is a national average of $2.21 a bushel. If the wheat parity price as of July 1, 1954 (the beginning of the marketing year for the 1954 crop) is higher, the support level will be increased to reflect 90 percent of the wheat parity price at that time. In no event will the support be lower than the announced $2.20 national average. To be eligible for wheat price support in 1954, a producer must (1) be in compliance with his 1954 wheat acreage allotment for the farm, but not other 1954 allotments for basic commodities 3/, and (2) obtain wheat marketing cards for all farms in the county on which he has an interest in the wheat crop.

THE WORLD EXPORT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK 4/

The Current Export Outlook One of Continued Readjustment

The outlook for United States wheat in foreign markets during the current marketing season is one of continuing readjustment from the all-time record world trade in wheat and flour, of which the United States contributed nearly half. It is a readjustment in total trade one might expect in a world not engaged in war, and to a smaller share of that trade by the United States.

Total world trade in wheat and flour in 1952-53 was close to the postwar average of 900 million bushels. However, in that year many significant developments in the wheat trade took place, which affected the United States. These included: (1) A record world wheat crop was harvested in 1952, and reserves were on the increase--in many countries

3/ The Department announced on November 13 that a previously announced requirement that producers must be in compliance with all basic agricultural commodity acreage allotments established for their farms, in order to be eligible for price support on any one basic commodity, would not be put into effect for crops produced in 1954.

4/ Adapted from a statement on "Foreign Markets for American Wheat" by R. L. Gastineau, presented at the Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, October 28, 1953.

from a low level of carryover stocks. As a result many countries for the first time in the postwar period no longer depended entirely on current production to meet their requirements. (2) Argentina came back as one of the principal wheat exporters. (3) The International Wheat Agreement was renewed with significant revisions in quantities and in the price range. (4) The negotiation of a truce in Korea and some easing in international tensions took place.

World Trade In Postwar Period Reached All-Time High

Total world trade in wheat during the 7 marketing years from 1945-46 through 1951-52 averaged slightly over 900 million bushels. For individual years of that period, the total ranged from a low of 760 million bushels in 1946-47 to an all-time high of over 1 billion in 1951-52.

Western Europe was the principal market--taking, on the average, about 60 percent of the total. Asia was next in importance with 20 percent, followed by the Western Hemisphere with 15 percent, and Africa with the remaining 5 percent.

The earlier postwar years were characterized by the critical food shortages that accompany the dislocations of war. They were also characterized, of course, by sweeping political and economic changes that resulted in some fundamental shifts in the supply-demand relationships for wheat. Formerly important sources of supply for grain in Eastern Europe and the Danube Basin were moved behind the Iron Curtain and lost much of their importance as surplus producers. Population increases in Asia, and a sharp decline in the level of world rice trade (again an aftermath of war in the Pacific) brought increased requirements for wheat in that area.

There are other changes--less striking, perhaps--that could be mentioned. Argentina, for example, lost much importance as a wheat exporter during this period as a result of its industrialization program. Only in recent years has there been a shift in emphasis back to a policy of increased production of grain in that country.

The postwar period has been described as one of abnormally high world import requirements for wheat. Looking back on developments and changes which have taken place during the past 8 years, it now appears that some of the increased requirements may have become more or less permanent. This factor has real significance for the United States wheat industry.

United States Postwar Exports Almost Half of World Trade

The importance of the United States as a source of supply for wheat and wheat flour in postwar world trade has been noted many times in recent years. By the end of June, 1952, our total exports for the 7 years beginning July, 1945, had reached 2.9 billion bushels--an annual average of about 415 million bushels--or 46 percent of the total world trade in wheat and flour during that period.

The 7-year period is replete with records for the United States--195 million bushels of wheat exported in the form of flour during 1946-47; nearly 60 million bushels total wheat and flour in a single month (April 1951); more than 26 million bushels of wheat as flour in a single month (May 1947). The all-time peak was reached in 1948-49, when total wheat and flour exports for that year reached 503 million bushels. This was the largest total ever moved in a single year by one exporting country. Our wheat and flour exports during that year exceeded domestic consumption of wheat for food in the United States by more than 20 million bushels. Wheat exports by the U. S., 1939 to date are shown in table 5.

Many food-deficit countries throughout the world looked to the United States as a source of supply for wheat and flour during the postwar period. Some countries, such as France, India, and Brazil, for example, were "in and out," with fairly heavy requirements during some years of the 7-year period. But for the entire period, Western Germany was by far the largest outlet, taking an average of 87 million bushels. Japan was next, with an annual average of 41 million bushels. Next in order came Italy with 35 million, and the Low Countries with 35 million. Other sizable outlets during the period included Greece, the United Kingdom, and Austria. The Latin American countries as a group, as well as parts of Asia, traditionally important markets, also continued to take substantial quantities.

The position of the United States as a leading exporter of wheat during the postwar period was made possible by the ability of our wheat farmers to produce--aided by generally favorable weather and the incentives of the domestic price support program. It was also made possible, of course, by the high level of world import requirements, and by the willingness of the United States to assume supply responsibility for many of these requirements through various foreign aid programs. Approximately 55 percent of the total United States exports of wheat, including flour during the 7-year period after World War II were financed by aid programs.

World Trade In 1953-54 May be Down by About 10 Percent; World Production Large

Total world trade in wheat and flour during 1953-54, based on current indications, may be about 10 percent lower than the total of approximately 925 million bushels for 1952-53. There has been complete recovery in production (and in the supply position) of most countries compared with the earlier postwar period. The 1953 world wheat crop is estimated to be only 4 percent below the record 1952 harvest of 7.3 billion bushels. The decline from a year ago is accounted for mainly by smaller crops harvested in the United States and Canada, and expected in the Southern Hemisphere--principally Australia and Argentina. The 1953 wheat crop of nearly 1.3 billion bushels in Western Europe--the main deficit area--is above a year ago, and exceeds the 1945-49 postwar average by about 325 million bushels. 5/

5/ For a complete statement on the 1953 breadgrain crop see "Foreign Crops and Markets," September 28, issued by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Supplies of wheat available for export or carryover in the principal exporting countries at the beginning of the 1953-54 marketing season totaled nearly 1.2 billion bushels--about double the level of July 1, 1952. Adding 1953 production in North America, total supplies in the United States in 1953-54 will be a record, and those in Canada of near-record proportions.

Supplies of wheat available for export in countries other than the so-called "big 4" are also at the highest level since before World War II. Turkey and France have record and near-record crops; French North Africa, the Middle East, and Sweden will have surplus supplies for export. The U.S.S.R. and Danube Basin countries have been contributing about 35 to 50 million bushels to the annual total of world wheat trade in recent years.

United States Exports in 1953-54 Are Running Below Year Earlier

United States exports in 1953-54 will decline as a result of the generally abundant supplies in both exporting and importing areas. For the 1952-53 season, U. S. exports totaled about 317 million bushels. For the first 5 months of 1953-54 exports are at the annual rate of about 215 million bushels.

There are, of course, some factors - unknown at present - that will have a bearing on total exports for the year. For example, the final outcome of December-January harvests in the Southern Hemisphere will influence the overseas demand for United States wheat. Production prospects for the Northern Hemisphere in the spring of 1954 also will have an important bearing on the total. Furthermore, the effects of Section 550 of Mutual Security Act of 1953 in increasing United States wheat exports are not definitely known at this time. This program provides for between $100,000,000 and $250,000,000 worth of United States surplus agricultural commodities to be sold overseas for foreign currencies. It also provides, among other things, that such sales do not displace, or substitute for, usual marketings of the United States and friendly countries.

Wheat and flour are included in the list of commodities eligible for purchase with foreign currencies under Section 550. However, considering the limitations under the Act, and the size of the appropriation, it would seem that wheat and flour exports under Section 550 will not be very large.

The Long-Term Outlook for United States Exports

It seems reasonable to expect that our wheat exports can be maintained in a range of 200 to 300 million bushels during the next few years. This is based on the assumption of a substantially higher level of world import requirements than before the war. Some of the reasons back of this assumption have already been mentioned. It is also based on the assumption that exports of wheat from countries other than the United States would continue to follow a fairly well established pattern. The usual qualification is made that there be no worsening of the present international situation.

But more important than any of these, perhaps, is the assumption that United States exporters of wheat and flour would have some means of bridging the price gap and competing effectively whenever domestic price support programs hold prices in the United States above those prevailing in world markets. It is suggested here that whether United States exports average towards the upper or lower limits of the 200-300 million-bushel range will depend in large part on the solution of this problem. This is not to imply that these limits are rigid. Exports could exceed 300 million bushels, but more easily could they fall below 200 million.

In earlier postwar years the U. S. depended on foreign aid programs, and more recently on the International Wheat Agreement to move the bulk of the wheat and flour exports. The renewed wheat agreement is not a completely satisfactory outlet. As originally negotiated, the U. S. quota under the renewed agreement was 270 million bushels. Largely as the result of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the pact, the U. S. quota has been reduced to 210 million bushels.

In an effort to expand wheat exports outside I.W.A., the Department announced on November 19, effective immediately, that the CCC is offering to sell to the regular export trade a limited quantity of CCC-owned wheat for export. This would be in addition to wheat moving under the Agreement program. Prices f.o.b., specified ports, will be announced at the same time each day that Agreement prices are announced by the USDA. The price per bushel will not be less than the Wheat Agreement price. CCC wheat also will be made available for export as flour.

THE RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- The acreage seeded to rice in the United States in 1953 totaled 2.20 million acres and the production of rough rice is currently estimated at 52.85 million cwt.--both all time records (table 15). During 1948-52 the acreage seeded to rice averaged 1.87 million acres and the production averaged 42.50 million cwt. In this period an average of 24.08 million cwt. was used by the United States, including Territorial use, for food, feed, seed, and by breweries.

The 1953 crop is two and a third times as much as the 1935-39 average of 22.43 million cwt. Production in the United States was increased when exports from Asia were cut off by the war and has been increasing ever since. World trade has been only partly restored, with gross exports in calendar 1952 only about 55 percent of prewar. The increase in United States production is not very significant in relation to the world total, since the United States produces only 1.5 percent of the total. However, from the standpoint of trade, United States rice exports in 1952 were about 16 percent of the total, compared with about 1 percent in 1936-40. This is the result of over a 7-fold increase in United States exports and the sharp drop in world trade.

Rice is one of the world's most important food grains, exceeded only by wheat, and normally has provided about one-fifth of the world's food supply. World rice production in 1953, estimated at 359 billion pounds, was about 85 percent as large as the world wheat production, estimated at 422 billion pounds. While about 92 percent of the world supply of rice is still produced in Asia (compared with 96 percent before the war), non-Asiatic countries have doubled their production. United States production rose to 230 percent of the 1935-39 average, while other non-Asiatic countries almost doubled their production.

Rice Prices Above Support

Prices received by farmers for rough rice averaged $5.28 per cwt. in mid-November, compared with $5.40 a month earlier and $6.09 a year earlier. The 1953-crop loan is $4.84. The price received for the 1952 crop averaged $5.86, which was 16 percent above the 1952-crop loan of 5.04, reflecting a very large export demand for the record large production. United States No. 2 Zenith at New Orleans for October averaged 9.20 per cwt., milled, compared with 10.55 a year earlier, and United States No. 2 California Pearl at San Francisco for the same month this year was 9.00, milled, compared with 9.80 a year earlier. Prices in these markets and prices received by farmers are shown in table 16.

Rice prices this year have been above support because of early season strong demand. With rice prices above support levels this year, only a small quantity of the 1953 crop has been placed under the support programs. Up to October 15 only 283,000 cwt. were so pledged, compared with 29,000 cwt. on October 15, 1952, when prices were also above support. Whether prices will continue at current levels depends largely on export demand.

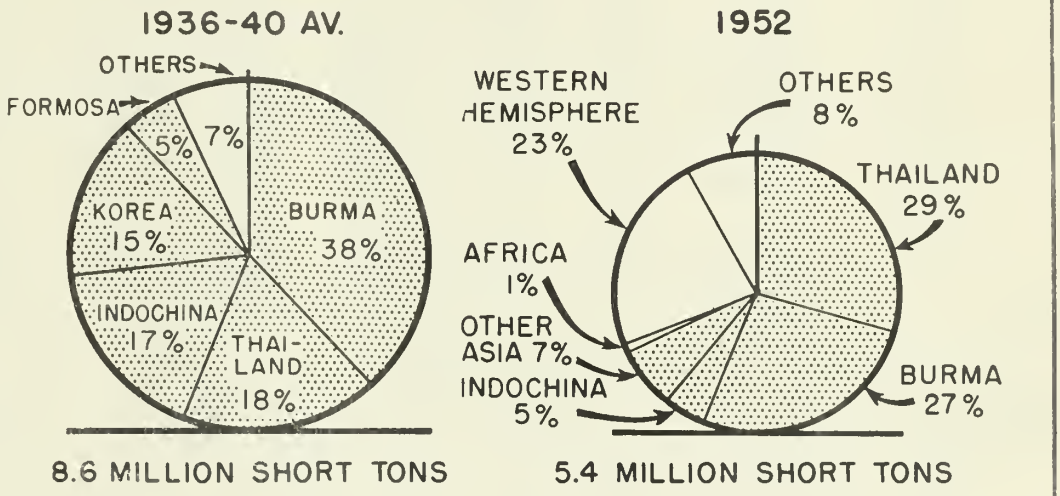
U. S. Rice Supplies at Record Level: Continued Large Exports Needed to Avoid Large Carryover

United States rice supplies for the 1953-54 marketing year, in terms of milled rice, excluding brewers' rice, total 35.3 million cwt. (table 1). This exceeds the previous record of 33.2 million in 1951-52 by 6 percent. Old crop stocks at the beginning of the marketing year (August 1 in the South and October 1 in California) were the equivalent of 0.5 million cwt., and production the equivalent of 34.8 cwt. 6/ United States civilian consumption per person in 1952-53 was 6.0 pounds which was above the average of 5.1 pounds, in the previous 5 years. If we assume that food use will be at the rate of 5.8 pounds per person in 1953-54, the total would be 9.3 million cwt. Moreover, if other uses, including domestic (seed, feed, and brokens), shipments to Territories, and military procurement, total 7.3 million cwt., the quantity available for exports and carryover would be 18.7 million cwt., compared with 13.3 million for 1952-53 and 14.9 for 1951-52. Unless our exports are again at record levels, we will not be able to avoid a substantial increase in carryover stocks. Exports August through September totaled 1.70 million cwt. this year compared with 1.60 million a year earlier.

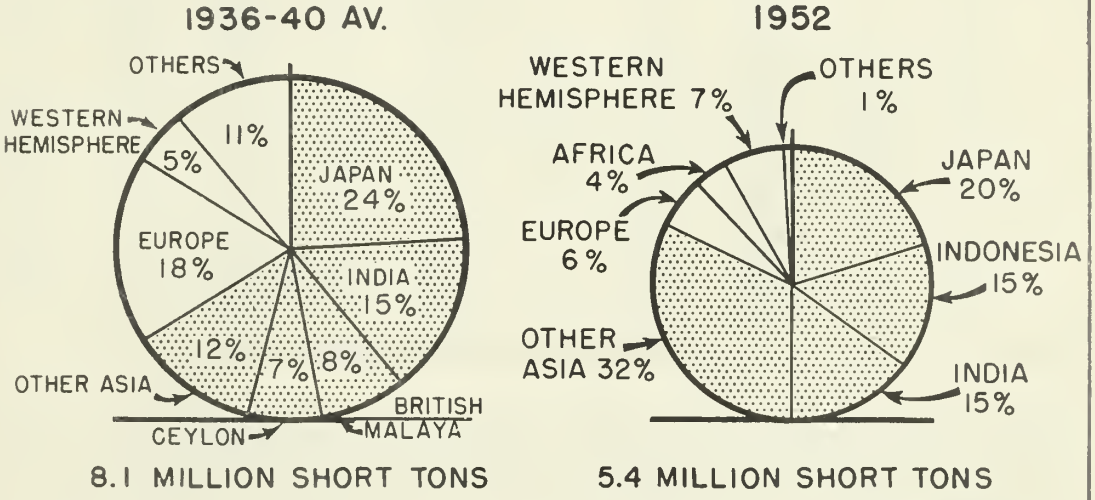
6/ Estimates for November for States of Texas, Louisiana, California, Arkansas, and Mississippi, plus an allowance for minor States of Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida.

RICE: WORLD TRADE

EXPORTS



IMPORTS



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World rice exports in 1952 were about 60 percent of the 1936-40 period. Rice shipments from Korea and Taiwan to Japan before the war accounted for as much as 20 percent of the world trade in rice, but in 1952 the imports of those two countries exceeded the exports.

Rice exports of Asia in 1952 comprised about 68 percent of the world trade compared with 93 percent in 1936-40. The principal increase in exports outside of Asia occurred in the Western Hemisphere, where the surplus countries more than trebled their trade in rice. Exports from the United States increased from 2.4 million cwt. milled rice in 1936-40 to 17.0 million cwt. in 1952, or more than a seven-fold increase. This made the United States the third largest exporter, exceeded only by Thailand and Burma.

Japan in 1952 was the largest rice importer, followed by India, Indonesia, Malaya, Ceylon, Cuba, and Hong Kong. The United States was the principal supplier for Cuba, Korea, Japan, and Indonesia. Other sources included Egypt, Brazil, Italy, Australia, and the Belgian Congo.

Table 1.- Rice, milled basis, excluding brewers' rice: Supply and distribution, continental United States, 1934-53 1/

Year beginning August 2/	Supply 2/				Distribution 2/			
					Continental U. S. disappearance			
	Carry-over 3/	Farm production	Imports	Total	Civilian food 4/	Seed and feed	Broken rice used by brewers 5/	Total
	Million cwt. (100 lb.)	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.
1934	1.74	11.25	0.33	13.32	7.29	0.77	0.03	8.09
1935	.53	11.55	.16	12.24	6.81	.89	---	7.70
1936	.84	13.78	.25	14.87	7.83	1.36	.05	9.24
1937	1.69	15.19	.11	16.99	7.83	1.09	.37	9.29
1938	1.50	15.23	.12	16.85	7.34	.93	.35	8.62
1939	2.32	15.30	.13	17.75	7.78	.95	.54	9.27
1940	2.70	15.41	.08	18.19	7.73	1.09	.51	9.33
1941	1.69	14.62	.09	16.40	7.03	1.22	.68	8.93
1942	.19	18.90	.09	19.18	7.34	1.28	.64	9.26
1943	1.49	19.48	.01	20.98	6.94	1.30	1.31	9.55
1944	1.97	20.45	---	22.42	6.32	1.26	1.52	9.10
1945	.77	20.44	.02	21.23	5.39	1.35	1.62	8.36
1946	.85	21.89	---	22.74	6.60	1.43	1.14	9.17
1947	.45	22.99	---	23.44	7.06	1.48	2.03	10.57
1948	.27	25.03	---	25.30	7.32	1.56	1.72	10.60
1949	.73	26.44	---	27.17	7.62	1.37	1.52	10.51
1950	1.51	25.22	---	26.73	8.74	1.59	1.32	11.65
1951	2.16	31.01	.01	33.18	8.05	1.72	1.28	11.05
1952 6/	.94	31.98	---	7/ 32.92	9.14	1.76	.62	11.79
1953 6/	.44	34.84	---	35.28	9.25	1.80	.60	11.65

Year beginning August 8/	Distribution (Continued)									Civilian per capita consumption
	Exports 8/			Shipments 8/			Military procurement 11/	Balancing item 12/	Carry-over 2/	
	Commercial 9/	USDA not military	Total 10/	Commercial	USDA not military	Total 10/				
	Million cwt. (100 lb.)	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Pounds
1934	1.21	0	1.21	3.14	0	3.14	---	+.35	0.53	5.7
1935	.79	0	.79	2.95	0	2.95	---	-.04	.84	5.3
1936	.91	0	.91	3.00	0	3.00	---	+.03	1.69	6.0
1937	3.05	0	3.05	3.39	0	3.39	---	-.24	1.50	6.0
1938	3.33	0	3.33	3.02	0	3.02	---	-.44	2.32	5.6
1939	3.10	0	3.10	3.16	0	3.16	---	-.48	2.70	5.8
1940	3.95	---	3.95	3.31	---	3.31	---	-.09	1.69	5.8
1941	4.57	0.03	4.60	2.16	0.65	2.81	0.20	-.33	.19	5.2
1942	2.77	1.61	4.38	.39	2.52	2.91	.82	+.32	1.49	5.6
1943	3.37	1.66	5.03	---	3.13	3.13	.80	+.50	1.97	5.3
1944	4.32	.76	5.08	---	2.56	2.56	4.04	+.87	.77	4.8
1945	4.18	2.92	7.10	2.49	.67	3.16	1.92	-.16	.85	4.0
1946	4.51	3.85	8.36	1.84	.01	1.85	.70	+2.21	.45	4.6
1947	6.09	2.53	8.62	3.26	---	3.26	.93	-.21	.27	4.8
1948	8.10	.69	8.79	3.32	---	3.32	.43	+1.43	.73	4.9
1949	9.38	.07	9.45	3.79	---	3.79	.69	+1.22	1.51	5.0
1950	8.86	.02	8.88	3.48	---	3.48	1.02	-.46	2.16	5.7
1951	13.37	.58	13.95	3.48	---	3.48	3.41	+.35	.94	5.2
1952 6/	12.82	0	12.82	3.73	---	3.73	4.31	+.17	.44	6.0
1953										

Data from U. S. D. A. Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of National Defense, as well as from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Unmilled rice is converted on the basis of pounds of milled rice (heads, second heads, and screenings, excluding brewers', produced annually from 100 pounds of rough rice, converted separately for Southern States and for California. For the 5 years ended July 1952, 100 pounds of rough rice produced an average of 65.6 pounds of such milled rice.

2/ Supply and domestic distribution includes California on an October 1 year.

3/ Stocks on farms, in country warehouses, and in mills, and in addition includes U. S. D. A. holdings outside of mills, in million bags as follows: 1.06 in 1943, 1.79 in 1944, 0.25 in 1945, 0.37 in 1946, 0.16 in 1947, 0.01 in 1948, 0 in 1949, 0.12 in 1950, 0.03 in 1951, 0 in 1952, and 0 in 1953. Stocks are old crop on hand August 1 in Southern States and October 1 in California.

4/ Civilian food disappearance of commercially milled rice produced from domestic grain plus rice used on farms where grown and by custom mills for local consumption, adjusted for military procurement and use of broken rice by brewers. Thus, consumption data represent the year rice enters trade channels rather than the time of actual human consumption. In some years large stocks are held by wholesalers and retailers, while in other years these stocks are small.

5/ Rice used by brewers other than brewers' rice as such, which is not included in this table.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Excludes imports.

8/ Prior to 1941 exports and shipments are on marketing-year basis (August-July for Southern States and October-September for California). Beginning with 1941, exports and shipments are on a July year; complete figures are available for such a year, whereas they are not for an August year.

9/ Includes exports of rough rice in terms of milled equivalents.

10/ Excludes shipments by military for civilian relief feeding.

11/ Procured for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.

12/ Balancing item results for drying loss, waste, differences arising from the use of July-year exports and shipments, and error in data and conversion.

Table 1 shows rice supply and distribution, in terms of milled rice, beginning in 1934. This table includes heads, second heads and screenings, but excludes brewers' rice, and shows the carryover of old rice at the time the new crop comes on the market, which is August 1 in the South and October 1 in California. It also shows the breakdown between commercial, military, and USDA exports and shipments. 7/

Rice Outlook Centers Around Exports

The United States rice outlook centers around the answer to the question of how much rice can we export. There is no definite answer possible at this time, for the years ahead or even for the current year. Earlier this year we had export quotas, largely to assure that military supplies would be available. However, with the turn of events in Korea these requirements were sharply reduced and export controls were removed.

Export demand for 1953-54 depends largely upon purchases by Japan, which together with Cuba and Korea constituted our largest takers in 1952-53. While Japan this year had the lowest rice production in a number of years, due to typhoon damage and unfavorable weather throughout the growing season, the quantity of rice which the United States exports to that country will depend to a large extent on the rice price levels in the next 3 months. If United States prices of export grades remain reasonably competitive with prices of similar quality in Southeast Asia, especially in Burma and Thailand, we may be able to end the marketing year with a carryover only moderately larger than the 1.5 million cwt., rough rice basis, on hand August 1, 1953. However, if our competitive position is not maintained, the Japanese Government will be forced to maximize purchases from other areas at more favorable prices.

According to a cable from D. V. Rivenburgh, Marketing Specialist, U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service, Tokyo on November 3, 1953, "There are considerable stocks of rice outside the United States which have not been moving in world export during 1953 because of unusually low quality. There is now some evidence of price concessions on the part of such stocks amounting to as much as $30 to $50 a ton. Should United States prices of the export-grade rise appreciably above October levels, then the shift of purchase to other sources would become an economic necessity for Japan."

Export Demand Outlook

The export outlook for 1954-55 and beyond also is uncertain. Cuba has been the only dependable foreign outlet for United States rice. Out of a total of 17.4 million cwt. of milled rice exported in the last marketing year (August-July), 4.9 million cwt. went to that country. Exports to Korea

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7/ Table 14, which is the basis for allotment determination, shows the supply and distribution, both on a rough and milled basis, 1947-51 average, and annual 1951-52 and 1952-53. This table includes brewers' rice as well as other millings and is entirely on an August 1 year. This means that stocks in California are larger than they are on October 1, the beginning of the new marketing year for that State, by the amount of domestic disappearance, exports, and shipments in August and September.

totaled 4.5 million cwt. and exports to Japan 4.4 million cwt. Exports to all other countries in 1952-53 totaled only 3.6 million cwt. (table 18). Exports to Japan and Korea were relatively unimportant prior to 1951. Korea is historically a rice exporting country and, if the situation in that country permits, it may again become an exporting country. In the current year imports into Korea may be less than a fourth of what they were a year ago.

Imports of United States rice by Japan will continue in large volume only if the price of United States rice is relatively competitive with the price of rice in other exporting countries or the price of other grains, and economic conditions make purchases possible. In recent years, prices of U. S. rice have been competitive with those of Burma and Thailand, the two principal exporters.

The importance of U. S. export market is emphasized by comparing it with the quantity we use for food in the United States. In 1952-53 our record exports of 17 million cwt. of milled rice were almost twice as much as the approximately 9.2 million cwt. used as table rice in the United States.

Announcement Regarding Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas Must be Made Before December 31

Announcement regarding acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the 1954 crop must be made before December 31. No determination has yet been made because of the uncertainty concerning the size of our exports during the current marketing year, which in turn will affect the size of our carryover August 1, 1954. It would appear that marketing quotas will not be necessary but that acreage allotments may be proclaimed. Price support for the 1954 crop to growers who cooperate with the program is mandatory at 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing year.

WORLD RICE CROP PROSPECTS FAVORABLE 8/

World rice production in 1953-54 (August-July) may be slightly larger than in the year before, according to the first estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Rice acreages were extended in many areas of the world, and in most of the countries larger crops than last year are either being harvested or are in prospect.

The 1953-54 world harvest of rough rice is forecast at 359 billion pounds as compared with 357 billion pounds in the preceding year, and with the average of 335 billion pounds in the prewar average (1935-36/39-40) period. Increased production is indicated for all Continents. Larger acreages were sown in all regions except Europe, where the decline in acreage was more than offset by increased yields per acre.

8/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, November 16, 1953, published by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Northern Hemisphere: Harvesting of bumper crops is now in progress in some countries of the Northern Hemisphere, while in others the outturn is below normal. Substantial gains occurred in the rice acreage of North America, notably the United States and Cuba, where larger crops are being harvested. The forecast of rice acreage in Cuba shows a pronounced increase, and with continued good weather, the crop will be about 375 million pounds, rough rice basis, compared with 277 million in 1952. Rice acreage increases were planned also in Central America, but production in some countries was retarded by unseasonal weather.

Italy and Spain are harvesting larger crops from increased acreages. Producers of France and Greece were unable to plant all the intended acreages because of unfavorable weather, but improved conditions in later months resulted in larger crops than in the preceding year. Shortage of water for irrigation in Portugal also prevented some acreage intended for rice from being sown, and continued dry weather caused a reduction in per-acre yields as compared with a year earlier.

Egypt's production is expected to show a moderate increase. Permits were granted for a larger rice acreage than in 1952, but water supplies were not adequate to permit a return to the large rice area of the 1945-49 post-war period. Iran and Iraq increased the acreage in rice, and 1953 crops are expected to be among the largest on record. Turkey's rice crop is expected to be as large as last year's record outturn.

Nearly all the available rice area of South Korea was planted this year, generally good weather has prevailed through the season, and the current harvest is reported to be one of the best in history.

On the other hand, the 1953 rice crop of Japan is the smallest in many years. Substantial crop losses were sustained in the typhoons and floods of late June and August. In addition to that, cool weather delayed transplanting, and continued to retard growth throughout the growing season. Prolonged periods of cool, cloudy weather, when sunshine was essential for growth, prevented a large part of the crop from maturing normally.

Although statistics for the 1953 rice harvest of China have not been reported, indications point to a decrease below last year's outturn because of unfavorable weather.

Main rice crop of southern Asia: Increased production is in prospect for other countries of the Far East, where the crop will be harvested mainly in December. These include Burma, India, Indochina, Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippine Republic, and Thailand. Production is expected to increase also in Taiwan (Formosa) and Ceylon, where 2 crops a year are harvested. Acreages and production of the crops harvested in these countries in late 1953 are larger than a year ago, and indications point to further increases in the first crops of 1954. Indonesia plans to increase rice acreage to be planted mainly in February.

Southern Hemisphere: Rice acreages are continuing to be expanded in the countries of South America, notably Colombia and Venezuela. Brazil's rice acreage is expected to show an increase because of the current scarcity and high price of rice. Since rice in the southern areas of South America is only now being planted, it is too early to appraise crop prospects, except to apply average yields per acre to areas reported planted.

Surplus countries: Without exception, larger rice crops are being or are expected to be, harvested in all countries that usually have surpluses for export, and also in some that have rice for export only from time to time. The total increase over 1952-53 production in these countries is estimated at 7,000 million pounds (2,450,000 short tons in terms of milled rice).

The largest gain in production in these surplus countries is in the "rice bowl" of Asia - Burma, Indochina, and Thailand--where total production is estimated at 44,700 million pounds of rough rice, an increase of 4,200 million pounds (1,470,000 short tons in terms of milled) from the 40,500 million pounds of a year earlier.

Burma increased rice acreage by about 500,000 acres, and above-average yields per acre are expected to be harvested. Rice acreage was extended substantially also in Cambodia and South Viet Nam. Drought in Cambodia, however, reduced considerably the total production of that country. Dry weather in South Viet Nam decreased the output to some extent, but production is expected to exceed that of last year because of the large increase in acreage planted. Prospects in Thailand are for a bumper crop in 1953-54.

Gains in production are expected in other surplus countries (in order of volume) in Pakistan, Brazil, South Korea, United States, Egypt, Spain, Colombia, and Italy. It is too early in the season to have production estimates of Taiwan (Formosa), Ecuador, British Guiana, Uruguay, Argentina, Australia, and Madagascar; however, if normal weather results in the production of average yields per acre, these countries also will have surpluses larger than those obtained from the 1952-53 production.

Table 2 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-53 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,617	808,733	490,067	87,479	55	83,370	660,971	---	4,440	2,889	668,300
1936	140,433	629,880	34,455	804,768	493,327	95,896	59	100,064	689,346	---	9,584	2,996	701,926
1937	83,167	873,914	634	957,715	489,440	93,060	69	114,829	697,398	---	103,889	3,321	804,608
1938	153,107	919,913	271	1,073,291	496,189	74,225	103	141,789	712,306	---	108,082	2,888	823,276
1939	250,015	741,210	263	991,488	488,758	72,946	89	101,245	663,038	---	45,258	3,471	711,767
1940	279,721	814,646	3,523	1,097,890	489,422	74,351	100	111,934	675,807	---	33,866	3,484	713,157
1941	384,733	941,970	3,662	1,330,365	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,477	651,549	16,133	27,774	4,134	699,590
1942	630,775	969,381	1,054	1,601,210	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,812	920,707	25,245	30,960	5,401	982,313
1943	618,897	843,813	136,359	1,599,069	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,304	1,174,067	62,762	42,734	2,951	1,282,514
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,348	1,419,014	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,264	936,534	150,147	49,106	4,047	1,139,834
1945	279,180	1,107,623	1,981	1,388,784	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,825	873,866	90,883	320,025	3,924	1,288,698
1946	100,086	1,152,118	57	1,252,261	479,361	86,823	58	177,760	744,002	92,459	328,045	3,918	1,168,424
1947	83,837	1,358,911	130	1,442,878	483,961	91,094	693	178,583	754,331	148,613	340,221	3,770	1,246,935
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,500	1,492,354	471,376	95,015	193	105,569	672,153	181,518	327,827	3,571	1,185,069
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,190	1,407,890	484,265	80,815	192	111,336	676,608	123,526	179,213	3,829	983,176
1950	424,714	1,019,389	11,826	1,455,929	491,017	87,427	192	102,774	681,410	40,080	334,513	3,692	1,059,695
1951	396,234	980,810	31,505	1,408,549	484,111	87,252	930	92,238	664,531	14,151	470,347	3,850	1,152,879
1952 7/	255,670	1,291,447	21,516	1,568,633	476,606	86,997	174	112,794	676,571	10,811	315,281	3,700	1,006,363
1953 7/	562,270	7/1,163,231	5,000	1,730,501									

1/ Includes flour and products in terms of wheat.

2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year.

3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.

4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.

5/ Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, deliveries for export (actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas) of wheat, flour, and other products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 1951-52, 475.3; and for 1952-53, 317.2.

6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island; partly estimated.

7/ Preliminary.

Table 3 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1942-53 1/

Period	Carry-over stocks 2/	Pro-duction	Imports 3/	Total supply	Continental United States disappearance					Military pro-curement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total disap-pearance
					Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total domestic				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1942													
July-Dec.	630,775	969,381	165	1,600,321	261,290	44,819	10,679	110,083	426,871	9,272	9,316	2,448	447,907
Jan.-June	1,152,414	---	889	1,153,303	233,681	20,668	43,758	195,729	493,836	15,973	21,644	2,953	534,406
1943													
July-Dec.	618,897	843,813	48,523	1,511,233	259,105	54,583	50,666	291,981	656,335	17,350	18,524	1,425	693,634
Jan.-June	817,599	---	87,836	905,435	218,182	22,768	57,459	219,323	517,732	45,412	24,210	1,526	588,880
1944													
July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,622	1,414,288	233,467	58,475	54,390	173,317	519,649	41,879	22,918	1,495	585,941
Jan.-June	828,347	---	4,726	833,073	239,208	21,988	28,742	126,947	416,885	108,268	26,188	2,552	553,893
1945													
July-Dec.	279,180	1,107,623	1,897	1,388,700	256,010	59,109	19,530	160,485	495,134	61,832	147,973	1,841	706,780
Jan.-June	681,920	---	84	682,004	217,723	22,897	1,772	136,340	378,732	29,051	172,052	2,083	581,918
1946													
July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	28	1,252,232	276,695	63,192	11	101,927	441,825	37,949	127,873	2,099	609,746
Jan.-June	642,486	---	29	642,515	202,666	23,631	47	75,833	302,177	54,510	200,172	1,819	558,678
1947													
July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	46	1,442,794	263,476	67,210	603	55,050	386,339	67,020	186,711	1,957	642,027
Jan.-June	800,767	---	84	800,851	220,485	23,884	90	123,533	367,992	81,593	153,510	1,813	604,908
1948													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	33	1,490,887	248,336	67,703	92	34,297	350,428	107,588	166,557	1,769	626,342
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,467	866,012	223,040	27,312	101	71,272	321,725	73,930	161,270	1,802	558,727
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	156	1,405,856	250,514	57,099	100	24,877	332,590	102,543	69,248	1,848	506,229
Jan.-June	899,627	---	2,034	901,661	233,751	23,716	92	86,459	344,018	20,983	109,965	1,981	476,947
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,389	2,205	1,446,308	247,297	60,389	98	18,915	326,699	16,566	99,299	1,742	444,306
Jan.-June	1,002,002	---	9,621	1,011,623	243,720	27,038	94	83,859	354,711	23,514	235,214	1,950	615,389
1951													
July-Dec.	396,234	980,810	17,382	1,394,426	247,605	61,133	727	7,651	317,116	8,206	214,608	1,925	541,855
Jan.-June	852,571	---	14,123	866,694	236,506	26,119	203	84,587	347,415	5,945	255,739	1,925	611,024
1952													
July-Dec.	255,670	1,291,447	17,618	1,564,735	247,057	60,429	73	-7,194	300,365	4,909	154,436	1,750	461,460
Jan.-June	1,103,275	---	3,898	1,107,173	229,549	26,568	101	120,136	376,354	5,902	160,697	1,950	544,903
1953													
July-Dec.	562,270	1,163,231	(2,000)	1,727,501									

Same table for 1935-41 was published in The Wheat Situation, issue of November-December 1950, page 22. See table 2 for footnotes.

Table 4.- Exports, shipments and military procurement of wheat and products in wheat equivalents, by agency, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-53

Period	Exports 1/										Shipments 4/			Military procurements 5/			
	Wheat			Flour 1/				Other products including Semolina									
	Commercial	USDA	Total	Commercial		USDA procurement 3/	Total	Commercial	USDA	Total	Total exports 1/	Commercial	USDA	Total shipments	Wheat	Flour	Other products	Total military
				Regular	In bond 2/												
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935 Jan.-June	68	0	68	2,390	11	0	2,401	89	0	89	2,558	1,520	0	1,520	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	165	0	165	2,016	12	0	2,028	85	0	85	2,278	1,280	0	1,280	---	---	---	---
1936 Jan.-June	146	0	146	1,880	13	0	1,893	123	0	123	2,162	1,609	0	1,609	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	1,733	0	1,733	2,717	32	0	2,749	114	0	114	4,596	1,421	0	1,421	---	---	---	---
1937 Jan.-June	1,435	0	1,435	3,382	40	0	3,422	131	0	131	4,988	1,575	0	1,575	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	33,413	0	33,413	7,288	1,467	0	8,755	116	0	116	42,284	1,613	0	1,613	---	---	---	---
1938 Jan.-June	50,327	0	50,327	9,032	2,117	0	11,149	129	0	129	61,605	1,708	0	1,708	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	36,576	0	36,576	8,370	1,106	0	9,476	148	0	148	46,200	1,490	0	1,490	---	---	---	---
1939 Jan.-June	48,013	0	48,013	13,687	29	0	13,716	153	0	153	61,882	1,398	0	1,398	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	15,201	0	15,201	13,069	9	0	13,078	198	0	198	28,477	1,752	0	1,752	---	---	---	---
1940 Jan.-June	8,435	0	8,435	8,163	16	0	8,179	167	0	167	16,781	1,719	0	1,719	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	5,945	0	5,945	10,799	9	0	10,808	114	0	114	16,867	1,644	0	1,644	---	---	---	---
1941 Jan.-June	4,865	0	4,865	12,013	9	0	12,022	112	0	112	16,999	1,840	0	1,840	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	8,244	0	8,244	6,575	10	705	7,290	107	39	146	15,680	1,687	0	1,687	---	6,091	1,049	7,140
1942 Jan.-June	3,374	1,014	4,388	3,508	11	4,096	7,615	41	50	91	12,094	1,524	923	2,447	---	7,343	1,650	8,993
July-Dec.	1,890	337	2,227	5,107	6	1,740	6,853	71	165	236	9,316	1,009	1,439	2,448	---	7,343	1,929	9,272
1943 Jan.-June	3,734	592	4,326	4,360	10	11,705	16,075	135	1,108	1,243	21,644	150	2,803	2,953	---	11,649	4,324	15,973
July-Dec.	7,123	391	7,514	4,488	12	5,498	9,998	49	963	1,012	18,524	97	1,328	1,425	---	11,649	5,701	17,350
1944 Jan.-June	3,750	678	4,428	9,245	377	9,088	18,710	106	966	1,072	24,210	82	1,444	1,526	6,151	28,258	11,003	45,412
July-Dec.	5,408	193	5,601	9,402	234	6,364	16,000	339	978	1,317	22,918	86	1,409	1,495	2,807	27,457	11,615	41,879
1945 Jan.-June	4,106	9,303	13,409	11,735	179	0	11,914	176	689	865	26,188	135	2,417	2,552	45,400	50,058	12,810	108,268
July-Dec.	14,767	100,460	115,227	17,478	174	9,777	27,429	289	5,028	5,317	147,973	1,841	0	1,841	23,700	33,505	4,627	61,832
1946 Jan.-June	20,705	90,204	110,909	31,725	74	27,936	59,735	900	508	1,408	172,052	2,083	0	2,083	23,179	4,992	880	29,051
July-Dec.	5,265	70,961	76,226	34,418	900	14,599	49,917	1,411	319	1,730	127,873	2,099	0	2,099	26,076	11,350	523	37,949
1947 Jan.-June	7,998	69,771	77,769	87,934	168	32,533	120,635	1,707	61	1,768	200,172	1,819	0	1,819	20,095	33,885	530	54,510
July-Dec.	7,668	112,194	119,862	51,569	0	13,916	65,485	876	488	1,364	186,711	1,957	0	1,957	48,570	18,001	449	67,020
1948 Jan.-June	6,306	81,193	87,499	32,596	0	28,115	60,711	4,373	927	5,300	153,510	1,813	0	1,813	52,749	28,304	540	81,593
July-Dec.	15,471	91,487	106,958	52,880	0	6,050	58,930	669	0	669	166,557	1,769	0	1,769	82,037	25,331	220	107,588
1949 Jan.-June	12,278	113,431	125,709	30,664	82	4,528	35,274	287	0	287	161,270	1,802	0	1,802	60,716	12,952	262	73,930
July-Dec.	7,495	41,912	49,407	15,424	111	3,973	19,508	333	0	333	69,248	1,848	0	1,848	98,593	3,867	83	102,543
1950 Jan.-June	53,374	37,595	90,969	14,924	14	3,835	18,773	223	0	223	109,965	1,981	0	1,981	19,751	1,178	54	20,983
July-Dec.	49,378	33,348	82,726	15,449	10	845	16,304	269	0	269	99,299	1,742	0	1,742	12,605	3,685	276	16,566
1951 Jan.-June	122,719	85,028	207,747	22,594	458	4,177	27,229	238	0	238	235,214	1,950	0	1,950	18,757	3,964	793	23,514
July-Dec.	130,410	61,689	192,099	21,484	79	722	22,285	224	0	224	214,608	1,925	0	1,925	4,046	3,629	531	8,206
1952 Jan.-June	197,108	37,923	235,031	18,800	272	1,325	20,397	311	0	311	255,739	1,925	0	1,925	1,208	4,376	361	5,945
July-Dec.	129,030	3,528	132,558	20,602	298	711	21,611	267	0	267	154,436	1,750	0	1,750	686	3,551	672	4,909
1953 Jan.-June	131,828	9,338	141,166	18,408	276	688	19,372	307	0	307	160,845	1,950	0	1,950	2,016	3,443	443	5,902

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding, and exports of flour from foreign wheat milled in bond.

2/ U. S. wheat and flour used with foreign wheat in milling in bond for export.

3/ USDA flour procurement rather than deliveries for export; the latter, total exports including wheat and other products, are given in table 2, footnote 5.

4/ Shipments, partly estimated, are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island.

5/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement and not at time of shipment overseas.

Table 5.- Wheat and wheat flour: United States imports and exports, 1939-51

IMPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	For domestic use 2/				Wheat for milling in bond and export 2/	Total
	Full-duty wheat	Wheat for feed 3/	Flour 4/	Total wheat and flour		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	56	86	335	477	9,953	10,430
1940	165	3,237	291	3,693	7,331	11,024
1941	1,700	1,785	179	3,664	11,912	15,576
1942	806	150	100	1,056	7,577	8,633
1943	5/136,013	189	157	136,359	10,952	147,311
1944	5/ 26,235	15,919	194	42,348	9,213	51,561
1945	1,136	767	97	2,000	11,591	13,591
1946	21	29	7	57	1,984	2,041
1947	7	117	6	130	19	149
1948	1,317	10	174	1,501	3,070	4,571
1949	1,003	1,097	119	2,219	9,621	11,840
1950	174	11,647	5	11,826	8,180	20,006
1951	1,475	29,921	109	31,505	5,907	37,412
1952	1,016	20,383	117	21,516	6,415	27,931

EXPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	Non-military exports			Military exports 6/			Total U. S. wheat and flour	Other flour 7/	Total wheat and flour
	Wheat	Flour wholly from U. S. wheat	Total	Wheat	Flour wholly from U. S. wheat	Total			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	2/23,636	2/21,232	44,868	0	0	0	44,868	9,406	54,274
1940	2/10,810	2/22,812	33,622	0	0	0	33,622	6,935	40,557
1941	2/12,632	8/14,894	27,526	0	0	0	27,526	9,130	36,656
1942	2/ 6,555	2/19,948	26,503	0	0	0	26,503	6,900	33,403
1943	2/11,942	2/28,333	40,275	0	0	0	40,275	10,835	51,110
1944	2/19,010	2/28,304	47,314	54,358	40,233	94,591	141,905	9,398	151,303
1945	2/226,135	2/79,872	306,007	46,878	35,489	82,367	388,374	12,688	401,062
1946	9/153,995	10/166,291	320,286	44,796	28,896	73,692	393,978	6,642	400,620
1947	11/207,362	12/133,085	340,447	97,326	41,019	138,345	2/478,792	1,028	479,820
1948	232,666	102,385	335,051	142,754	24,754	167,508	2/502,559	2,745	505,304
1949	140,377	39,248	179,625	118,344	501	118,845	2/298,470	9,700	308,170
1950	290,473	43,607	334,080	31,362	131	31,493	2/365,573	8,441	374,014
1951	427,130	42,310	469,440	5,254	0	5,254	2/474,694	4,927	479,621
1952	273,724	40,409	314,133	2,702	0	2,702	2/316,835	6,872	323,707

1/ Includes flour expressed in wheat equivalent. Exports of wheat products other than flour, not shown in the table, expressed in thousand bushels, wheat equivalent, beginning with 1941-42, were as follows: 326; 1,265; 2,347; 2,464; 2,213; 3,441; 7,095; 1,437; 649; 572; and 535. 2/ As reported by the Department of Commerce. 3/ Classified as "unfit for human consumption" or imported for special feeding programs. 4/ Includes some flour imported free for export, which for 1939 was 214,000 bushels; 1940, 170,000 bushels; 1941, 2,000 bushels; 1942, 2,000 bushels; 1945, 19,000 bushels; 1948, 1,000 bushels; and 1949, 29,000 bushels. 5/ Includes wheat and wheat products used for livestock and poultry feed, imported duty-free by the Commodity Credit Corporation. 6/ From the National Military Establishments; financed by the United States. 7/ Mostly from imported wheat, but an average of 283,000 bushels annually of U. S. wheat was also used in the 1941-50 period. 8/ 14,072,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services. 9/ 142,637,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 11,358,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 10/ 154,407,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 11,884,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 11/ 184,324,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 23, 038,000 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 12/ 123,546,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 9,539,000 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

Table 6 .- Wheat: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1940-52 1/

Crop year	Production	Used for seed		Fed to livestock 2/	Ground at mills: for home use or: exchanged for flour	Sold or for sale
		Total	Home grown 2/			
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
940	814,646	74,351	62,047	98,972	10,348	643,279
1941	941,970	62,490	54,004	98,871	9,020	780,075
1942	969,381	65,487	55,040	91,315	7,259	815,767
1943	843,813	77,351	61,571	89,321	5,690	686,731
1944	1,060,111	80,463	63,834	104,011	5,409	886,757
1945	1,107,623	82,006	63,980	93,876	4,470	940,297
1946	1,152,118	86,323	69.039	83,406	3,861	990,812
1947	1,358,911	91,094	72,244	94,766	4,023	1,137,878
1948	1,294,911	95,015	73,046	98,020	3,475	1,120,370
1949	1,098,415	80,815	60,728	84,377	2,911	949,899
1950	1,019,389	87,427	65,267	74,181	2,851	877,090
1951	980,810	87,252	65,603	67,161	2,647	845,399
1952 3/	1,291,447	86,997	66,383	68,054	2,603	1,154,407

1/ Data for 1909-28 in The Wheat Situation for May 1941, page 16; for 1929-39 in The Wheat Situation, May-June 1949, page 26. 2/ Relates to quantities used by producers on their own farms; additional quantities are also utilized. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 7 .- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on October 1, 1948-53

Stocks in position	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 1/	552,994	456,226	482,251	474,667	510,819	562,253
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses 2/	251,154	287,432	320,831	273,021	366,477	457,631
Terminals (commercial) 3/	219,111	261,109	260,104	238,443	313,561	359,213
Merchant mills and mill elevators, 4/	129,233	134,731	137,422	131,963	150,243	134,477
Commodity Credit Corp. 5/	3,960	9,272	4,734	3,790	4,321	25,669
Total	1,156,452	1,148,770	1,205,342	1,121,884	1,345,421	1,539,243

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated.
3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS at 43 terminal markets.
4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on millings and stocks of flour.
5/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned wheat in transit and in Canadian elevators. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.

Table 8 .- Estimated supply and distribution of wheat, by classes, continental United States, 1941-53 1/

	Year beginning July												
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 2/	1953 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
All wheat													
Stocks, July 1	385	631	619	317	279	100	84	196	307	425	396	256	562
Production	942	969	844	1,060	1,108	1,152	1,359	1,295	1,098	1,019	981	1,291	1,163
Imports	4	1	136	42	2	0	0	1	2	12	32	22	5
Supply	1,331	1,601	1,599	1,419	1,389	1,252	1,443	1,492	1,407	1,456	1,409	1,569	1,730
Exports 3/	32	33	44	148	393	401	489	507	302	369	479	321	
Carry-over	631	619	317	279	100	84	196	307	425	396	256	562	
Domestic disappearance	668	949	1,238	992	896	767	758	678	680	691	674	686	
Hard red winter													
Stocks, July 1	160	291	317	113	109	37	28	110	167	252	214	97	357
Production	396	486	364	468	521	582	744	648	541	459	376	712	497
Supply	556	777	681	581	630	619	772	758	708	711	590	809	854
Exports 3/	20	20	20	104	237	271	338	352	180	199	251	184	
Carry-over	291	317	113	109	37	28	110	167	252	214	97	357	
Domestic disappearance	245	440	548	368	356	320	324	239	276	298	242	268	
Soft red winter													
Stocks, July 1	40	54	29	18	19	11	8	16	16	29	24	15	38
Production	204	149	125	203	208	183	210	211	203	162	151	197	236
Supply	244	203	154	221	227	194	218	227	219	191	175	212	274
Exports 3/	2	1	1	13	66	31	45	42	35	30	23	40	
Carry-over	54	29	18	19	11	8	16	16	29	24	15	38	
Domestic disappearance	188	173	135	189	150	155	157	169	155	137	137	134	
Hard red spring													
Stocks, July 1	136	206	205	151	112	39	31	48	79	86	104	116	127
Production	202	206	227	236	221	215	220	226	169	207	255	182	219
Imports	4	0	133	38	0	0	0	1	2	12	30	22	5
Supply	342	412	565	425	333	254	251	275	250	305	389	320	351
Exports 3/	2	2	7	24	53	39	49	59	23	49	87	17	
Carry-over	206	205	151	112	39	31	48	79	86	104	117	127	
Domestic disappearance	134	205	407	289	241	184	154	137	141	152	185	176	
Durum													
Stocks, July 1	25	34	27	14	8	5	9	10	18	25	24	18	7
Production	41	42	34	31	33	36	45	46	40	38	36	22	14
Imports	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	---	---
Supply	66	77	64	49	43	41	54	56	58	63	62	40	21
Exports 3/	1	1	1	2	1	4	15	4	2	10	15	3	
Carry-over	34	27	14	8	5	9	10	18	25	23	17	7	
Domestic disappearance	31	49	49	39	37	28	29	34	31	30	30	30	
White													
Stocks, July 1	24	46	41	21	31	8	8	12	27	33	30	10	33
Production	99	86	94	122	125	136	140	164	145	153	163	178	197
Supply	123	132	135	143	156	144	148	176	172	186	193	188	230
Exports 3/	7	9	15	5	36	56	42	50	62	81	103	77	
Carry-over	46	41	21	31	8	8	12	27	33	31	10	33	
Domestic disappearance	70	82	99	107	112	80	94	99	77	74	80	78	

1/ 1929-1940 in the Wheat Situation, September 1943, page 12.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Includes grain equivalent of flour made from U. S. wheat; and semolina and macaroni (in terms of wheat) for years beginning July, in million bushels, as follows: 1942, 1; 1943, 1; 1944, 2; 1945, 1; 1946, 3; 1947, 6; and 1948, 1; other years less than 1. Also, includes shipments to territories of the United States.

Note.- Figures in this table are not based on survey nor enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses by kinds, are assumed to be present in about the same proportion as produced; the classes within kinds are established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. Commercial stocks are reported by classes, and merchant mill stocks are broken down largely on the basis of the distribution by classes of commercial stocks, after making allowance for quantities going for export. Exports and shipments by classes are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain, and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour; also, on the basis of records of the former War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture, and export indemnifying agencies.

Table 9 .- Wheat flour: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-52 1/

Year	Year beginning - January: Commercially produced 2/ Total	Per capita 3/	Commercially and non-commercially produced 4/ Total	Per capita 3/	Year beginning - July: Commercially produced 2/ Total	Per capita 3/	Commercially and non-commercially produced 4/ Total	Per capita 3/
	1,000 sacks 5/	Pounds	1,000 sacks 5/	Pounds	1,000 sacks 5/	Pounds	1,000 sacks 5/	Pounds
1935	194,028	150.4	200,816	155.7	197,054	152.2	203,998	157.5
1936	202,718	156.2	209,135	161.1	200,350	153.8	206,240	158.3
1937	198,539	152.0	204,322	156.4	198,744	151.5	204,420	155.8
1938	201,742	153.3	207,507	157.7	202,937	153.5	208,791	157.9
1939	201,672	152.0	206,978	156.0	201,576	151.2	206,334	154.8
1940	199,912	149.2	204,512	152.6	202,591	151.3	207,033	154.6
1941	200,735	150.1	204,892	153.2	195,242	145.6	199,114	148.5
1942	202,359	151.8	205,853	154.4	207,024	157.3	210,140	159.7
1943	206,916	158.4	209,695	160.6	200,532	153.5	202,974	155.4
1944	189,090	145.1	191,472	146.9	196,786	150.8	199,108	152.6
1945	205,782	157.2	207,902	158.8	201,790	148.0	203,708	149.5
1946	214,798	153.1	216,586	154.4	205,301	143.7	206,959	144.8
1947	196,857	136.1	198,549	137.3	203,829	139.5	205,555	140.7
1948	197,347	134.1	198,956	135.2	198,801	134.0	200,293	135.0
1949	198,774	132.9	200,145	133.8	202,166	133.8	203,416	134.6
1950	201,215	132.1	202,452	132.9	201,271	131.7	202,495	132.5
1951	200,623	131.0	201,803	131.7	201,214	130.3	202,350	131.1
1952	201,656	129.7	202,783	130.4	199,894	127.2	201,012	128.0

1/ Consumption determined by adding production and imports of flour and deducting (in terms of flour) exports, shipments, and military procurement of flour and other products (semolina, macaroni, and similar products, and bakery products), and breakfast food produced in the flour milling industry. For further details on method of flour consumption determination see The Wheat Situation, July-August 1950, pages 11-15. 2/ Using commercial production reported by Bureau of the Census. From 1940-44 estimates were developed in cooperation with BAE.

3/ Based on population data which are adjusted for underenumeration of all age groups. 4/ Includes estimates of non-commercial production reported by BAE as farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour. 5/ 100 pounds.

Table 10.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-November 1953, weekly, August-November 1953

Date (Friday)	HARD WHEAT		HARD WHEAT	SOFT WHEAT	
	United States No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein at Duluth 1/	Canada No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/ 3/	United States No.1 Dark Winter Galveston 4/	United States No. 1 Portland 1/	Australia 3/ 4/ 5/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month					
January 16	2.42	2.25	2.63	2.40	2.41
February 13	2.42	2.22	2.56	2.42	2.41
March 13	2.50	2.24	2.62	2.44	2.41
April 17	2.50	2.18	2.57	2.43	2.41
May 15	2.50	2.14	2.56	2.37	2.41
June 12	2.42	2.08	2.33	2.36	2.41
July 17	2.46	2.07	2.27	2.24	2.41
August 14	2.43	2.05	2.39	2.22	2.41
September 18	2.45	2.03	2.34	2.26	2.41
October 16	2.55	1.99	2.41	2.30	2.41
November 13	2.55	1.95	2.48	2.36	2.41
Weekly					
August 21	2.31	2.05	2.36	2.22	---
28	2.45	2.05	2.41	2.23	---
September 4	2.41	2.05	2.40	2.24	---
11	2.43	2.05	2.41	2.26	---
25	2.48	2.01	2.38	2.26	---
October 2	2.48	2.02	2.39	2.26	---
9	2.51	2.01	2.40	2.28	---
23	2.59	1.97	2.42	2.34	---
30	2.54	1.96	2.45	2.36	---
November 6	2.54	1.95	2.46	2.36	---
20					---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to non-contract countries. Converted to U. S. currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. 5/ Monthly averages. Remained unchanged from January through November; last reported price.

Table 11.- Wheat: Average closing prices of December wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1952-53

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
Aug.	2.39	1.93	2.36	2.06	2.41	2.11
Sept.	2.37	1.94	2.37	2.03	2.41	2.17
Oct.	2.36	1.94	2.38	2.02	2.40	2.24
Week ended						
Aug. 14	2.40	1.90	2.37	2.03	2.42	2.09
21	2.38	1.90	2.36	2.05	2.42	2.07
28	2.37	1.92	2.35	2.05	2.40	2.12
Sept. 4	2.39	1.95	2.38	2.06	2.41	2.14
11	2.38	1.97	2.38	2.07	2.41	2.17
18	2.37	1.91	2.37	2.00	2.41	2.18
25	2.35	1.91	2.37	1.99	2.40	2.18
Oct. 2	2.34	1.94	2.37	2.01	2.40	2.19
9	2.34	1.91	2.36	2.00	2.38	2.20
16	2.34	1.94	2.36	2.02	2.38	2.25
23	2.37	1.95	2.40	2.03	2.41	2.26
30	2.38	1.97	2.42	2.05	2.42	2.28
Nov. 6	2.37	1.97	2.42	2.06	2.40	2.29
13	2.38	2.00	2.45	2.09	2.42	2.33
20	2.36	2.00	2.43	2.10	2.40	2.34

Table 12.- Estimated July 1 wheat stocks in four major exporting countries, 1940-52

Year	United States grain 1/	Canadian grain 2/	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1940	280	322	102	135	839
1941	385	517	201	75	1,178
1942	631	449	238	142	1,460
1943	619	630	288	200	1,737
1944	319	398	290	159	1,166
1945	279	314	175	50	818
1946	100	104	115	68	387
1947	84	124	125	58	391
1948	196	105	130	105	536
1949	307	135	125	95	662
1950	425	140	100	120	785
1951	396	235	85	100	816
1952 3/	256	280	35	80	651
1953 3/	562	415	165	97	1,239

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistical reports of U. S. Foreign Service Offices, or other information.

1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada.

2/ Includes Canadian wheat in the United States.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 13.- Wheat: Production in four major exporting countries and Europe, 1914-53

Crop year	Europe	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Crop year	Europe	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels		Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1914	1,100	897	161	169	25	1935	1,510	628	282	141	144
						1936	1,385	630	219	250	151
1915	1,150	1,009	394	169	179	1937	1,470	874	180	208	187
1916	1,020	635	263	84	152	1938	1,770	920	360	379	155
1917	865	620	234	235	115	1939	1,645	741	521	131	210
1918	960	904	189	180	76						
1919	900	952	193	217	46	1940	1,265	815	540	299	82
						1941	1,360	942	315	238	167
1920	975	843	263	156	146	1942	1,270	969	557	235	156
1921	1,220	819	301	191	129	1943	1,450	844	234	250	110
1922	1,045	847	400	196	109	1944	1,395	1,060	417	150	53
1923	1,260	759	474	248	125						
1924	1,060	842	262	191	165	1945	980	1,108	313	144	142
						1946	1,330	1,152	414	206	117
1925	1.400	669	395	191	115	1947	1,005	1,359	342	239	220
1926	1,215	832	407	230	161	1948	1,455	1,295	386	191	191
1927	1,275	875	480	282	118	1949	1,500	1,098	371	189	218
1928	1,410	914	567	349	160						
1929	1,435	824	302	163	127	1950	1,525	1,019	462	213	184
						1951	1,575	981	553	77	160
1930	1,350	887	421	232	214	1952 1/	1,640	1,291	688	2/279	193
1931	1,425	942	321	220	191	1953 1/	1,685	1,163	614		
1932	1,480	756	443	241	214						
1933	1,740	552	282	286	177						
1934	1,545	526	276	241	133						

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative estimate.

Source: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S.D.A.

Table 14. - Rice, rough and milled basis: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1947-51, annual 1951-53 (includes brewers' rice)

Item	Year beginning August							
	Rough rice basis				Milled rice basis			
	1947-51 average	1951	1952	1953 indicated	1947-51 average	1951	1952	1953 indicated
	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.
Supply								
Stocks on August 1	2.37	1/4.52	2.04	1.51	1.65	1/3.13	1.46	1.05
Crop production 2/	39.78	45.90	48.84	52.35	27.73	32.95	33.85	37.52
Imports 3/	.19	.51	.35	.30	.13	.37	.24	.21
Total supply	4/42.27	4/50.13	4/52.27	54.66	4/29.46	4/ 35.96	4/36.29	38.78
Distribution								
Disappearance								
Domestic								
Food 5/	16.47	16.75	17.92	18.51	11.48	12.02	12.42	13.15
Brewers' use 6/	4.59	4.73	4.56	4.80	3.20	3.40	3.16	3.41
Feed	.32	.30	.24	.27	.22	.22	.17	.19
Seed	2.05	2.25	2.45	2.48	1.43	1.61	1.70	1.75
Total	23.43	24.03	25.17	26.06	16.33	17.25	17.45	18.50
Exports	16.18	24.06	25.59		11.28	17.27	17.04	
Total disappearance	39.61	48.09	50.76		27.61	34.52	34.49	
Stocks on July 31	2.66	2.04	1.51		1.85	1.46	1.05	
Total distribution	42.27	50.13	52.27		29.46	35.98	35.54	

1/ Stocks on August 1, 1951 include the equivalent of approximately 2 million cwt. of rough rice sold for export but not lifted prior to July 31, 1951. 2/ Includes minor States of Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona and Florida. 3/ Consists mainly of broken rice. 4/ Adjusted to accommodate disappearance as accounted for. Compensates for losses and possible errors in estimates of production, stocks, or utilization as derived from reported data. 5/ Includes shipments to territories and military food use. 6/ Includes broken rice used by brewers as well as brewers' rice.

Data on imports and exports from Bureau of Census. Brewers' use of rice from Internal Revenue Service. Food use and stocks calculated in part from reports of the Rice Millers' Association, New Orleans, Louisiana, and from Grain Division, AMS.

Table 15.- Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production, Southern States, California, and United States, 1919-53

Crop year	Acreage seeded			Average yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1919	928	155	1,083	1,630	2,700	1,783	2/ 15,125	4,185	19,310
1920	1,137	162	1,299	1,717	2,295	1,789	19,524	3,718	23,242
1921	855	135	990	1,683	2,430	1,785	14,393	3,280	17,673
1922	913	140	1,053	1,674	2,475	1,780	15,283	3,465	18,748
1923	768	106	874	1,615	2,408	1,711	12,405	2,552	14,957
1924	748	90	838	1,701	2,182	1,753	2/ 12,725	1,964	14,689
1925	750	103	853	1,694	2,097	1,743	2/ 12,706	2,160	14,866
1926	867	149	1,016	1,767	2,412	1,861	2/ 15,317	3,594	18,911
1927	867	160	1,027	1,844	2,520	1,950	2/ 15,992	4,032	20,024
1928	840	132	972	1,911	2,786	2,029	2/ 16,048	3,677	19,725
1929	765	95	860	1,989	2,709	2,069	15,216	2,574	17,790
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,974	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,833	3,110	16,943
1934	704	108	812	1,968	3,440	2,164	13,856	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,159	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	22,419
1937	967	149	1,116	2,062	2,751	2,154	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,859	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,328
1940	972	118	1,090	2,083	3,600	2,247	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,110	153	1,263	1,740	2,475	1,829	19,308	3,787	23,095
1942	1,278	212	1,490	1,831	2,680	1,952	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,280	237	1,517	1,774	2,765	1,929	22,712	6,552	29,264
1944	1,257	246	1,503	1,927	2,744	2,061	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	1,268	244	1,512	1,925	2,566	2,028	24,406	6,262	30,668
1946	1,331	264	1,595	1,847	2,997	2,037	24,584	7,913	32,497
1947	1,460	259	1,719	1,862	3,102	2,049	27,182	8,035	35,217
1948	1,562	264	1,826	2,013	2,588	2,096	31,443	6,832	38,275
1949	3/ 1,574	312	1,886	1,939	3,275	2,160	3/ 30,522	10,218	40,740
1950	3/ 1,394	241	1,635	2,186	3,432	2,369	3/ 30,470	8,270	38,740
1951	3/ 1,684	319	2,003	2,092	3,347	2,292	3/ 35,229	10,676	45,905
1952 4/	3/ 1,686	335	2,021	2,192	3,546	2,416	3/ 36,956	11,880	48,836
1953 5/	3/ 1,775	429	2,204	2,281	2,881	2,398	3/ 40,488	12,360	52,848

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi. 2/ Includes production in minor States in thousand cwt. as follows: 100 in 1919, 22 in 1924, 135 in 1925, 274 in 1926, 34 in 1927, and 180 in 1928. 3/ Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parenthesis) as follows: 3 (28) in 1949, 3 (51) in 1950, 5 (108) in 1951, 8 (176) in 1952, and 10 (220) in 1953. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ November estimate. - (Table showing world acreage, yield and production, page 32, shows the United States estimate as published in October).

Table 16.- Rice: Average price received by farmers, United States, and average wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1942-53

Year beginning August	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for rough rice, 15th of month 1/												
1942	3.67	3.47	3.10	3.42	3.72	3.94	3.97	4.01	4.10	4.06	4.05	3.96	3.61
1943	3.64	3.62	3.87	4.22	4.18	4.18	4.24	4.22	4.16	3.93	3.87	3.84	3.96
1944	3.78	3.53	3.93	4.00	4.07	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.02	3.93
1945	3.67	3.73	3.96	4.04	3.96	3.91	3.84	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.02	4.07	3.98
1946	3.87	4.09	4.89	5.11	5.13	5.11	5.24	5.24	5.18	5.18	4.93	5.82	5.01
1947	6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	5.97
1948	5.33	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.98	4.69	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.56	4.88
1949	4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	4.10
1950	4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.41	5.23	5.09
1951	4.67	4.03	4.66	4.79	4.90	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.36	5.47	5.62	5.62	4.82
1952 2/	5.40	5.30	5.76	6.09	6.24	6.43	6.54	6.92	6.99	7.02	6.81	5.92	5.86
1953 2/	5.32	4.87	5.40	5.28									
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (sacked) of milled Blue Rose and Zenith, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at New Orleans 3/												
1942	6.85	6.55	6.05	6.46	6.53	6.55	6.40	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.45
1943	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1944	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1945	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	13.40	7.10
1946	6.50	7.28	8.05	8.48	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	13.15	8.80
1947	13.05	11.70	11.30	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.75	12.80	13.70	15.75	16.40	13.10
Zenith													
1947	12.65	10.90	10.90	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.65	12.50	13.00	15.40	16.15	12.85
1948	9.65	8.80	8.75	9.00	10.20	9.60	9.25	9.20	9.10	9.00	8.80	8.60	9.15
1949	8.15	6.95	6.95	7.60	8.00	8.05	8.00	7.90	7.95	8.00	8.00	8.40	7.85
1950	9.05	8.50	8.90	9.90	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.35	10.40	9.90
1951	9.10	8.30	8.95	9.45	9.60	10.05	10.45	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.85
1952	10.45	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.75	10.75	10.75	12.20	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.20	11.30
1953	9.50	8.65	9.20										
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (double sacked) of milled California Pearl, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at San Francisco docks 3/												
	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Average
1942	6.20	6.18	6.36	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.44	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.40
1943	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.46	6.50
1944	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
1945	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	12.50	6.47	7.35	7.05
1946	7.94	8.32	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	11.81	11.50	10.32	9.23
1947	9.93	10.82	10.85	11.01	11.60	11.60	11.60	12.33	12.63	12.62	12.62	11.23	11.51
1948	7.84	8.13	9.13	9.13	9.25	9.06	8.72	8.53	8.22	7.97	7.95	7.78	8.48
1949	7.10	7.15	7.37	7.38	7.20	7.06	7.03	7.05	7.22	8.08	8.74	8.46	7.49
1950	8.34	8.90	9.00	9.18	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.21	9.18	9.28	9.13	8.85	9.07
1951	8.50	8.45	8.85	9.15	9.50	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.33
1952	9.80	9.95	9.95	10.30	10.70	12.00	12.15	12.15	12.10	11.70	10.55	9.05	10.87
1953 2/	9.00												

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Data from Grain Division, AMS.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1935-36/39-40 and 1945-46/49-50, annual 1951-52 to 1953-54 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-36 to 1939-40	1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53 2/	1953-54 2/	1935-36 to 1939-40	1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53 2/	1953-54 2/	1935-36 to 1939-40	1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53 2/	1953-54 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
Costa Rica	35	41	57	66	65	1,066	1,078	1,321	1,348	1,308	37.3	44.2	75.3	89.0	85.0
El Salvador	26	41	40	36	35	1,392	1,402	1,432	1,647	1,429	36.2	57.5	57.3	59.3	50.0
Mexico	96	190	257	203	210	1,904	1,731	1,278	1,488	1,571	182.8	328.9	328.5	302.0	330.0
Nicaragua	25	28	31	38	43	1,080	1,286	900	1,068	930	27.0	36.0	27.9	40.6	40.0
Panama	48	124	164	169	170	1,042	1,169	1,121	1,211	1,265	50.0	145.0	183.9	204.7	215.0
United States	1,004	1,690	1,967	1,972	2,158	2,234	2,099	2,328	2,468	2,378	2,243.4	3,547.9	4,579.7	4,866.0	5,132.8
Cuba	45	114	145	156	209	958	1,075	1,805	1,959	1,794	43.1	122.6	257.0	277.0	375.0
Dominican Republic	80	100	113	133	-	1,065	1,207	1,265	1,203	-	85.2	120.7	143.0	160.0	-
Total	1,455	2,473	2,915	2,927	3,174	-	-	-	-	-	2,807.6	4,580.6	5,850.0	6,221.8	6,611.0
EUROPE															
France	1	7	44	54	40	1,400	2,586	3,507	3,643	3,750	1.4	18.1	154.3	196.7	150.0
Greece	5	9	48	53	42	1,840	2,167	2,573	3,119	3,571	9.2	19.5	123.5	165.3	150.0
Italy	362	305	420	445	450	4,677	4,357	4,405	4,719	4,778	1,692.9	1,328.9	1,850.0	2,100.0	2,150.0
Portugal	47	53	77	82	78	3,253	3,013	4,045	3,524	3,333	152.9	159.7	311.5	289.0	260.0
Spain	110	129	151	159	157	4,336	4,358	4,305	4,560	5,478	477.0	562.2	650.0	725.0	860.0
Total countries shown	533	510	747	801	775	-	-	-	-	-	2,343.8	2,098.3	3,105.7	3,492.5	3,588.4
Other Europe	20	49	88	124	140	-	-	-	-	-	48.8	103.2	195.0	240.0	300.0
Total Europe	553	559	835	925	915	-	-	-	-	-	2,392.6	2,201.5	3,300.7	3,732.5	3,888.4
ASIA															
Iran	534	544	476	544	600	1,566	1,598	1,654	1,708	1,833	836.0	869.3	787.2	929.0	1,100.0
Iraq	392	643	520	525	-	1,283	993	763	1,048	-	503.0	638.4	396.8	550.0	-
Turkey	78	56	74	124	121	2,642	2,452	2,908	2,269	2,326	206.1	137.3	215.2	281.4	281.4
Burma	12,671	8,704	9,430	9,883	10,400	1,238	1,116	1,230	1,301	1,385	15,683.3	9,715.7	11,600.0	12,857.6	14,400.0
Ceylon	870	964	1,089	1,000	-	672	584	738	700	-	585.0	562.7	803.9	700.0	-
China	3/ 48,853	45,557	45,350	46,470	-	3/ 2,259	2,219	2,161	2,230	-	3/110,372.0	101,100.0	98,000.0	103,650.0	-
Manchuria	782	600	893	920	-	1,829	1,752	1,697	1,707	-	1,430.4	1,051.0	1,515.0	1,570.0	-
India	4/	71,500	73,665	75,000	75,500	4/	1,063	1,018	1,067	1,086	4/	76,000.0	75,000.0	80,000.0	82,000.0
Indochina 5/	14,306	12,060	12,600	13,000	14,000	1,006	987	1,016	1,008	964	14,396.0	11,900.0	12,800.0	13,100.0	13,500.0
Indonesia:															
Java and Madura	9,794	8,922	10,181	10,200	-	1,442	1,325	1,454	1,471	-	14,126.0	11,823.0	14,800.2	15,000.0	-
Outer Islands	5,500	6,150	6,054	6,300	-	1,273	1,216	1,161	1,270	-	7,000.0	7,480.0	7,028.6	8,000.0	-
Japan	7,862	7,832	7,870	7,850	7,850	3,408	3,116	3,148	3,464	3,043	26,793.1	24,405.0	24,774.3	27,188.5	21,996.3
Malaya	745	831	799	825	835	1,634	1,367	1,518	1,901	1,916	1,217.1	1,136.0	1,212.7	1,568.2	1,600.0
Pakistan	6/ 18,706	21,601	22,481	23,016	23,500	6/ 1,301	1,245	1,159	1,190	1,202	6/ 24,339.8	26,891.9	26,046.4	27,398.4	28,250.0

ASIA (Continued)															
Philippine Republic	4,852	4,963	6,388	6,068	6,300	973	998	977	1,142	1,127	4,719.5	4,952.8	6,238.7	6,931.4	7,100.0
South Korea	1/ 3,838	2,676	2,262	2,280	2,750 7/	2,293	2,211	2,493	2,807	2,473 7/	8,802.0	5,916.4	5,640.0	6,400.0	6,800.0
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,607	1,638	1,955	1,947	1,980	2,393	1,829	2,270	2,343	2,374	3,845.1	2,996.7	4,438.4	4,561.4	4,700.0
Thailand	7,088	10,212	14,061	12,676	14,100	1,353	1,173	1,138	1,148	1,191	9,588.5	11,978.4	16,000.0	14,555.0	16,800.0
Total	201,960	207,556	218,092	220,646	226,800	-	-	-	-	-	319,865.3	302,973.7	310,529.4	328,575.7	329,247.9
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	52	102	138	158	-	2,692	2,674	3,051	2,919	-	140.0	272.7	421.1	461.2	-
Brazil	2,323	4,290	4,706	4,850	-	1,287	1,423	1,381	1,320	-	2,989.1	6,105.7	6,500.0	6,400.0	-
British Guiana	70	97	120	133	-	2,289	2,343	2,250	2,143	-	160.2	227.3	270.0	285.0	-
Chile	13	79	62	78	-	3,515	2,578	2,845	2,618	-	45.7	203.7	176.4	204.2	-
Colombia	150	300	391	407	440	943	1,566	1,795	1,900	1,923	141.4	469.8	701.7	773.3	846.3
Ecuador	95	203	147	200	-	1,716	1,768	1,739	1,690	-	163.0	359.0	255.7	338.0	-
Paraguay	5	14	25	35	-	1,760	2,043	1,852	1,857	-	8.8	28.6	46.3	65.0	-
Peru	107	120	142	135	-	1,950	3,020	3,680	3,704	-	208.6	362.4	522.5	500.0	-
Surinam	37	41	47	49	-	2,081	2,490	2,706	2,435	-	77.0	102.1	127.2	119.3	-
Uruguay	13	29	35	39	-	2,992	2,855	2,903	3,121	-	38.9	82.8	101.6	121.7	-
Venezuela	2	28	65	70	85	1,150	1,200	1,385	1,257	1,412	2.3	33.6	90.0	88.0	120.0
Total	2,888	5,332	5,914	6,188	6,519	-	-	-	-	-	4,001.1	8,285.8	9,259.7	9,396.9	10,246.6
AFRICA															
Egypt	463	732	507	388	430	3,233	3,347	2,696	2,937	3,140	1,496.8	2,450.3	1,366.7	1,139.6	1,350.
French Morocco	-	1	5	10	-	-	700	3,400	3,150	-	-	0.7	17.0	31.5	-
French West Africa	1,562	-	-	-	-	603	-	-	-	-	942.1	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,207	1,431	1,668	1,700	-	1,157	1,176	1,350	1,294	-	1,396.8	1,682.5	2,252.2	2,200.0	-
Sierra Leone	326	-	-	-	-	1,192	-	-	-	-	412.3	-	-	-	-
Total	4,396	7,189	7,541	7,565	7,743	-	-	-	-	-	4,959.1	7,743.1	7,720.1	7,541.4	7,965.3
OCEANIA															
Australia	23	31	32	34	-	4,143	4,042	4,000	4,771	-	95.3	125.3	128.0	162.2	-
Fiji	10	29	-	-	-	1,940	1,938	-	-	-	19.4	56.2	-	-	-
Total	40	95	103	105	111	-	-	-	-	-	121.7	217.2	232.0	267.2	278.0
World total	211,677	223,592	235,830	238,816	245,762	-	-	-	-	-	334,877.4	326,674.9	337,816.9	356,735.5	359,339.2

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average 1931-37. 4/ Comparable data not available. 5/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 6/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40. 7/ Korea. In the 1935-39 period, production in South Korea averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Table 18.- RICE: United States exports to specified countries, averages 1935-36/49-50, annual 1950-51/52-53 (August-July) 1/

Continent and country	1935-36 to 1939-40	1940-41 to 1944-45	1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 2/	1952-53 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:						
Canada	126	347	403	381	443	601
British Honduras	3/	5	13	23	22	3
British West Indies	1	38	97	24	54	81
Cuba	1,507	3,142	4,923	6,965	5,118	4,858
Netherlands Antilles	2	5	9	25	25	41
Venezuela	7	22	76	354	196	86
Bolivia	5	2	12	3/	4	6
Other countries	117	57	88	17	34	9
Total W. Hemisphere	1,765	3,618	5,621	7,789	5,896	5,685
EUROPE:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	79	0	73	161	57	52
France	32	14	11	3/	3/	3/
Germany	11	0	14	1	1	3/
Greece	89	24	109	295	209	3/
Netherlands	50	43	3	2	0	0
Sweden	33	46	3/	3/	3/	3/
Switzerland	10	46	32	89	21	39
United Kingdom	78	380	1	0	0	3/
U.S.S.R.	0	270	9	0	0	0
Other countries	59	13	86	8	3	9
Total Europe	441	836	338	556	291	100
ASIA:						
Saudi Arabia	3/	3	80	104	91	139
Ceylon	0	4	0	3/	741	647
Indonesia	3/	3/	646	9	1,799	1,100
Philippines	5	2	1,136	0	71	3/
China	3/	3/	796	0	0	0
Korea	0	0	98	271	2,821 4/	4,460
Japan	3/	1	279	326	5,430	4,420
Other countries	1	9	60	6	9 5/	799
Total Asia	6	19	3,095	716	10,962	11,565
OCEANIA	1	10	5	3	13	19
Liberia	3/	38	36	23	73	22
Other Africa	1	45	1	3	4	3/
Total World	2,214	4,566	9,096	9,090	17,239	17,391

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Based on information relating to military supply programs, 1952-53 allocations, and shipments to R.O.K. 5/ Includes 179,000 bags to Hong Kong; and a preliminary estimate of 616,000 bags to the Ryukyu Islands.

Data from Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1952-53

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 soft White Portland 1/	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
Aug.	2.41	2.44	2.32	2.18	2.45	2.47	2.77	3.44	2.21	1.82	2.37	2.23
Sept.	2.47	2.53	2.41	2.22	2.47	2.51	2.82	3.60	2.29	1.90	2.35	2.25
Oct.	2.52	2.56	2.42	2.29	2.50	2.62	2.92	3.79	2.33	1.88	2.36	2.30
Week ended:												
Aug. 14	2.41	2.39	2.32	2.12	2.45	2.49	2.78	3.45	2.19	---	2.38	2.22
21	2.44	2.37	2.35	2.17	2.45	2.43	2.82	3.43	2.23	1.80	2.38	2.22
28	2.44	2.53	2.34	2.21	2.44	2.46	2.77	3.47	2.23	---	2.36	2.23
Sept. 4	2.48	2.51	2.38	2.20	2.47	2.47	2.82	3.46	2.27	1.93	2.36	2.24
11	2.49	2.55	2.41	2.26	2.47	2.50	2.86	3.56	2.29	1.94	2.36	2.25
18	2.46	2.52	2.42	2.19	2.45	2.50	2.74	3.66	2.29	1.92	2.36	2.26
25	2.47	2.55	2.42	2.18	2.50	2.53	2.83	3.67	2.31	---	2.35	2.26
Oct. 2	2.47	2.52	2.40	2.27	2.48	2.56	2.85	3.75	2.27	1.87	2.34	2.26
9	2.49	2.50	2.41	2.24	2.48	2.56	2.86	3.71	---	1.80	2.34	2.27
16	2.49	2.54	2.38	2.27	2.47	2.61	2.89	3.76	---	1.82	2.35	2.28
23	2.54	2.60	2.43	2.32	2.52	2.66	2.94	3.79	2.35	1.91	2.37	2.32
30	2.60	2.63	2.46	2.33	2.56	2.66	3.00	3.91	2.33	1.97	2.39	2.35
Nov. 6	2.58	2.56	2.46	2.29	2.55	2.60	3.00	3.76	2.30	1.97	2.39	2.35
13	2.57	2.60	2.47	2.34	2.55	2.66	2.96	3.80	2.30	2.04	2.41	2.36
20	2.56	2.59	2.48	2.36	2.55	2.61	3.06	3.72	2.33	2.01	2.41	2.36

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.

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